

Middlesboro  
Harvest Home Festival and  
Fall Circus  
October 9-10-11

# MIDDLESBORO DAILY NEWS

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday

Vol. 9, No. 180.

## FRENCH PLANS WILL END HALT AT CONFERENCE

Deadlock to be Broken  
By Plans of French  
Experts

## "DIFFICULTY OVER"

The French Plans With Slight  
Change May Be Acceptable to  
Entire Membership of  
Conference.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Members of the expert committee of the Inter-allied Conference after examining proposals submitted by French experts yesterday as a compromise, plan to end the conference deadlock over the security for the Dawes plan of German loans. It was predicted today that the French proposals with minor alterations will be acceptable to the full conference.

The committee of the conference accepted the French plan unanimously after British members withdrew the amendment previously offered. "The great difficulty of the conference is now over," one delegate declared.

## VISIT CAVES OF THIS VICINITY

Kiwanians Preparing to Give Adequate  
Information on to Park Com-  
mittee.

Members of the Kiwanis club went on a tour of inspection of the cave in the vicinity of the proposed Lincoln National park this afternoon. It was decided at the luncheon today that such a trip would be beneficial in view of the fact that the National Park committee will be here shortly and detailed information will be necessary.

The club committee stands ready at any time to meet and welcome Secretary Hubert Work and his associates when information that they are planning a visit to this vicinity is obtained.

Prof. Andrews, of the Lincoln Memorial University, addressed the club today. He has traveled widely in the scenic regions of the country, including those in the mountains of the West, and he stated that the natural beauty of this vicinity is equal to any he has ever seen. "If a National Park is to be established any place it should certainly be here," he declared.

There was a large attendance at the luncheon today and a thoroughly enjoyable time resulted.

## Steinhour Attorney For Salvation Army

Capt. F. J. Steinhour, of the local Salvation Army post, has received a communication from Brig. William Quirk that he is empowered to act in the capacity of attorney for all cases relating to the Salvation Army. The appointment was made after Capt. Steinhour completed a course of study covering the laws of the organization.

One of the many problems which the organization here faces daily is that of mendicants who land here and desire free transportation to other towns. Salvation Army officers are not allowed to send itinerants from one town to another unless there is some friend or relative to receive them at the destination. Most of them are denied such convenience for that reason. With the many problems of destitution now confronting the relief organization it can ill afford, with the present curtailed allotment, to use money for such purposes.

HOUSE FOR RENT, Winchester Ave., six rooms, bath, new, \$15 per mo. Call 121. 8-5\*

## New Roads Magazine Makes Bow to Public

"Travel-On" a magazine devoted to good roads, especially in the Appalachian section, has been added to the list of Knoxville publications by W. D. "Tony" Williams. The first issue of the magazine is just off the press and carries articles by Russell W. Hanlon, secretary of the Knoxville Auto club, and Cowan Rodgers, first vice president, Tennessee Good Roads association.

Letters of commendation have been received by Mr. Williams from secretaries of chambers of commerce in the south and east, also from presidents of several highway associations.

\*\*\*\*\*  
CAPITAL HIT  
Storm God Strikes Kentucky State House in Night.  
By Associated Press.  
FRANKFORT, July 31.—Lightning struck the dome of the capitol last night, damaging the dome and breaking holes in the glazed glass. The rain during the night fell through the building to the first floor. Workmen are repairing the damage today.

## Firpo's Entry Into the Country Being Probed

By Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Investigations of the recent entry of Luis Firpo, Argentine heavyweight boxer, was promised by the commissioner general of the immigration bureau. The woman in the fighter's party who later returned to Cuba after being denied admission declared she had been denied admission also.

## KNOXVILLE GETS BIG TAX REFUND

Rebate of Ten Per Cent to 1924 Taxpayers—Surplus in the City Treasury.

KNOXVILLE, July 31.—Knoxville taxpayers Wednesday were awarded a rebate of 10 per cent on their 1924 taxes, paid and unpaid, the total amounting to about \$280,000, out of the surplus revenues accumulated under the city manager government in the fiscal year that began October 1, 1923.

This is, so far as is known, the first time any city in the United States or elsewhere had declared a dividend to taxpayers, and the news has already been flashed over the world by the Associated Press and other news correspondents. It is expected to furnish more effective advertising for Knoxville than any other one happening.

The effect of the ordinance passed Wednesday by the city council is to reduce the tax rate from \$2.44 down to \$2.196, including the 20-cent tax for payment of interest on the \$3-\$50,000 floating debt, exclusive of bonds, passed on to the present administration by the last administration; this means that exclusive of that floating debt interest, but including the interest on all bonded indebtedness previously inherited, the city is being operated for less money than a \$2 tax rate would produce, although the city last year would have required a tax rate of \$2.93 to have paid all of the expenses of that administration without leaving the deficit that was passed on to the present city government.

## New Tourist Camp Is Plan for Louisville

Associated Press.  
LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Louisville is soon to have a new tourist camp. It is to be located in George Rogers' Clark Park on the Poplar Level road, just south of Eastern Parkway.

This park is considered an ideal location for a tourist camp, being within easy reach of the city and convenient to sewers, electric lights and water. It will require only a small outlay in cash to put the park in splendid shape for the camp.

Sewer connection will be made at once, comfort stations will be erected and the grounds will be cleared of rubbish and otherwise beautified. A keeper will also be employed by the Board of Park Commissioners to care for the property and look after the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

## "Better Days" Slogan On Automobile Device

Associated Press.  
FRANKFORT, July 31.—John A. Goodman, clerk of the Court of Appeals, whose suggestion for a democratic campaign slogan, "Better Days with Davis," is being considered by the democratic national committee, today received a metal automobile signal from an Evansville, Ind., inventor, who has patented a device with the slogan thereon. Mr. Goodman placed the device on his car.

He also received word of the incorporation with the Indiana secretary of state of the "Davis for President" club of Indiana with Mr. Goodman's slogan adopted by the association and with all literature sent out from the headquarters carrying the slogan.

## DAVIS IN ACCORD WITH GOV. BRYAN

Agrees With Running Mate That Defense Plans Are Entirely Unnecessary.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate, announced today after his return from Maine that he is in entire accord with his running mate, Governor Bryan of Nebraska, regarding National Defense Day. Davis declared that Governor Bryan's view that there is no necessity at this time in encouraging civilians to leave their occupations "for the purpose of engaging in what would only be a military demonstration without any practical educational value" is entirely sound.

## Local Woman Seeks Son In Knoxville

Associated Press.  
KNOXVILLE, July 31.—Mrs. Minnie Pratt, of Middlesboro, Ky., has requested The Knoxville Journal to assist her in efforts to locate her son, Edmund Lewis Pratt, 18, who left home some time ago. He was heard from while he was in Knoxville some few weeks ago.

The lad is five feet and eight inches tall and weighs 115 pounds. Has light yellow hair and fair complexion, blue eyes and combs his hair straight back. The boy is slightly deaf.

## GIVE DAY'S WORK TO ROAD FRIDAY

Clear Creek Road to Be Improved Tomorrow by Local and Pineville Men.

A number of Pineville and Middlesboro people will devote the entire day tomorrow toward improving the road leading from the Pineville-Middleboro road to the Clerk Creek Springs encampment. Those who cannot attend are requested to hire a laborer and send him.

The stretch of road is only four miles in length. It is an average country road now and, with improvements, will be in good condition for the unusual traffic over it during the State Baptist Encampment at Clear Creek Springs.

Pineville Kiwanians and other business men have declared their intention of being on the job tomorrow and it is expected that a number of Middlesboro men will be there also. The world means nearly as much to local citizens as it does Pineville. The Baptist camp will yearly be a mecca for people from all over the state and it is highly important that this short route to Middlesboro be kept in good condition.

## "FARMER'S DAY" FOR FORESTRY

Endeavor to Elicit Interest of Farmers in Conserving Young Trees.

By Associated Press.

CLOQUET, Minn., July 1.—To make forestry—the planting and care of young trees and elimination of the fire hazard—a major farm activity, is the object of a "Farmers' Day" terminated the first of its kind in the country at the Federal Lakes States Forest Station here Tuesday, July 29.

Agricultural and forestry leaders, both national and state, refer to this occasion as the first definite step to have forestry installed as a permanent fixture in the working program of farmers.

Dr. Raphael Zon of St. Paul, supervisor of the station, said that other sections of the country have expressed great interest and that if the plan is successful, it may be adopted elsewhere.

The value of a timber crop to the farmer will be explained, the farmer will be shown the ready market for "any and all sizes of most all kinds of trees."

To encourage this plan the federal station here will offer to furnish the farmers free of charge supplies of young trees. Dr. Zon said that where possible transportation will be provided and the planting of the trees supervised by experienced forestry men.

Louisville Livestock

By Associated Press.

Cattle, 200, slow and unchanged; hogs, 1,800, fifty cents to a dollar lower, \$5 to \$10; sheep, 2,400, steady; choice lambs, \$13.75 to \$14; others unchanged.

## CASE HALTED BY ARGUMENT ON MENTALITY

Loeb-Leopold Case Is At Standstill During Discussion.

## HEATED ARGUMENTS

Prosecutor Crowe Still Trying to Show Why Evidence of Mental State Is Not Admissible.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The state continued piling up citations today, and reading excerpts from decisions of other states in an effort to prevent the counsel for Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb from presenting testimony relative to the mental conditions of the youths.

Indications were that the trial would be resumed late today when the prosecution announced after the luncheon that no more authorities would be read, but that the list would be submitted to the court.

Leopold and Loeb sat quietly through the morning session. One of the cases which Robert Crowe, state's attorney, read when the state tried to maintain that evidence of depravity was not admissible in mitigation of punishment brought a heated exchange of words between the attorneys. The number of women in the audience today outnumbered the men nine to one. The trial progressed slowly today.

## LABOR NO ISSUE IN COMING RACE

Gompers Declares Federation of Labor Will Not Favor Partisans.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Only one thing can be sure as to the political policy of the American Federation of Labor in the coming campaign, its president, Samuel Gompers, declared yesterday, and that is that "we shall commit ourselves to no political party as partisans to a party."

Mr. Gompers' assertion was made in statement issued on the eve of the meeting here of the federation's executive council, in which he discussed the political problems now confronting leaders of organized labor, and added:

"Neither I nor any other person can say what will be the result of the deliberations of our executive council until those deliberations have matured."

Though the statement did not touch upon the efforts to procure the endorsement of the Federation for senators La Follette and Wheeler, the presidential and vice presidential candidates, respectively, of the third ticket organization, Mr. Gompers, agreed that particular interest attached to the session.

## German Railways Are Still Below Standard

By Associated Press.

LEIPSIC, Germany, July 31.—Summer vacation travel has increased German railway traffic from 65 per cent of prewar conditions to 65 per cent, so far as the number of trains is concerned.

It is claimed that passenger business is run at a loss and only freight traffic pays.

Before the war the average speed of fast trains was 53.56 miles an hour, while at present, the average speed is 47.50. Owing to the transportation taxes passenger fares are about 50 percent above prewar rates.

## Damage by Wind, Rain, Hail at Covington

By Associated Press.

COVINGTON, July 31.—Extensive damage was done to corn and wheat crops by wind, hail and rain storms today. A silo was blown down and apple orchards were damaged. Wheat in some sections is reported leveled.

M. E. Brown was called to Covington this afternoon on account of the death of his sister, Miss Little Brown. She died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

## WOMAN KILLED IN N.Y. TRAIN WRECK

Twenty-Seven Persons Were Injured—Express Crashes With Locomotive.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A woman was killed and twenty-seven persons were injured, thirteen seriously, late yesterday afternoon when several cars of an express train on the Long Island railroad jumped the rails, one of them sideswiping an electric locomotive on an adjacent track at Woodside, L. I.

The thirteen seriously injured were brought to the Pennsylvania station in a special ambulance train and then transported to Bellevue hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the three rear cars grazed an electric locomotive on an adjacent track and was thrown on its side. The other two were derailed.

A special train rushed 13 of the most seriously injured to the Pennsylvania station from where they were sent to Bellevue. Others were taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island city, and to the Flushing hospital.

The injured were passengers on an express train bound from the Pennsylvania terminal to Port Washington, L. I. While passing through the Woodsdale railroad yards through the last three of its nine passenger coaches jumped the rails as a result of the premature throwing of a hand switch.

The first of the

## MIDDLESBORO DAILY NEWS

Published every afternoon except Sunday by  
CITIZENS NEWS COMPANY,  
Incorporated

Entered at the Postoffice at Middles-

boro, Ky., as Second Class Matter

Member of The Associated Press  
is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights or republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Carrier	\$7.00
One Year (in advance)	\$7.00
One Week	.15
By Mail	
One Year (in advance)	\$1.00
Six Months (in advance)	.25
Three Months (in advance)	.125

ADVERTISING RATES  
National advertising representative,  
C. J. Anderson Special Agency, 300  
North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Local advertising rates on application.

## Flat Rates

Political; To be so marked, each  
in advance, 10¢ per inch (displayed).  
Set in body type (undisplayed) 50¢ per  
inch.

Reading Notices: Set in body type  
light face, 15¢ per line. Set in black  
face body type, 30¢ per line. Marking  
"advertisement" included in paid  
space. Lodge notices, 50¢ per inch;  
special rates by yearly contract.

Card of Thanks: \$1.00 If not over 10  
lines; additional lines 10¢ per line.  
Obituary Notices, 50¢ per inch, min-  
imum charge, \$1.00.

CANDIDATE BRYAN AND  
THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The controversy between Governor  
Charles W. Bryan and the War De-  
partment concerning the action of the  
governor regarding national "Defense  
Day" is unfortunate for all concerned.  
Charges and counter charges are  
being handed back and forth by of-  
ficials and individuals representing  
the different angles of the dispute  
with the result that the matter of na-  
tional defense is receiving probably  
more attention through the press than  
the matter deserves.

At the best the action of the war de-  
partment in setting forth a special day  
for the observance of national defense,  
while it may be looked upon in some  
quarters as a high patriotic duty, is  
unintelligible at this particular time. With  
the London conference for settlement  
of the allied claims against Germany,  
in progress and the United States acting  
in the role of peacemaker, setting  
a day for "national defense" cannot  
help but be looked on abroad as anything  
other than a military move.

The advice of an individual who  
counselled peace would be looked on  
with skepticism by his neighbors if  
the advisor, the next breath told his  
sons to buckle on their six guns and  
go about the countryside.

A "national defense" day in 1915  
would have been in good place. It  
doubtless would have given both Great  
Britain and Germany something over  
which to reflect before they violated  
international laws, and both were flag-  
rant offenders. Instead we were "too  
proud to fight," and were placed in a  
position that we were forced to fight  
to preserve even a grain of national  
pride.

No one wants a namby-pamby policy  
in our state department. The admin-  
istrations of Roosevelt and Cleveland  
were striking examples of a firm  
counselor conduct in our dealings  
with foreign governments. But we  
can go over into the Jingo class if we  
allow the war department to dictate  
our peace time policy.

BUSINESS INTERESTS  
AND NATIONAL CANDIDATES

Immediately following the demo-  
cratic convention at New York business  
interests of the country were di-  
vided between John W. Davis and  
President Coolidge but the possibility  
of LaFollette being a strong contend-  
er for the presidential nomination,  
has turned the tide of business inter-  
ests to the President.

At the best, the support of either  
Davis or LaFollette must come from  
the same persons in event of an elec-  
tion of either. LaFollette has been  
found on nearly all occasions, voting  
with the democrats.

Administration republicans and  
there are bound to be a good many  
whatever the outcome of the pres-  
idential race, would not give whole-  
hearted support to either Davis or La  
Follette, even in event of the remote  
possibility that either were elected.  
Politics plays a good hand in con-  
gress and we usually find the "outs"  
in opposition to the "ins" no matter  
the political complexion of the admin-  
istration. Doubtless the republicans  
would give greater support to Davis  
than to LaFollette as they represent  
the conservative element of the coun-  
try.

Reports from the east show that the  
larger part of the La Follette  
strength is coming from the democra-  
tic party and that republicans on the  
other hand are sticking pretty closely  
to the President. While the west is  
indefinite in some states there is no  
widespread trend towards La Follette  
with the exception of Wisconsin and  
North Dakota and in these states, the  
Wisconsin senator will fare as well as  
the hands of one party as the other.  
In state affairs in Wisconsin, demo-

URGE READING  
OF NEWSPAPER  
FOR EDUCATION

Society, Sports, Comics  
Are Secondary In  
Newspaper.

## READ TOO QUICKLY

Wisconsin Journalist Urges Pub-  
lic to Look for Real News;

Features Are

"Dessert."

By Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., July 31.—De-  
velopment and cultivation of a news-  
paper reading public which will rec-  
ognize news as more important than

the society column, the sporting page  
and the funny strip, is one of the  
main duties of the future newspaper,  
in the opinion of Prof. W. G. Bleyer,

director of journalism at the Uni-  
versity of Wisconsin.

Newspapers should be read and  
taught in the public schools of the na-  
tion and the youth instructed in

reading news and determining what  
is best to read, Prof. Bleyer said

upon public opinion and public opin-  
ion, as we know it today, is mainly

taken from the new-papers," Mr.

Bleyer stated. "If the purpose of  
education is to train the youth of the  
nation in citizenship, the study of the  
newspaper should have a prominent  
part in our public schools.

Newspaper reading today is not  
taken as a serious part of the indi-  
vidual's daily life. On the whole,

the individual devotes at least thirty  
minutes a day to the newspaper. This

is the weakness of our modern democ-  
racy. We do not digest the facts, we

swallow them too hurriedly.

The aim of the new-papers and  
journalism schools should be to train

a new generation of newspaper readers  
to whom news, real news, is of

more importance than the society col-  
umn, the sporting page, or the funny

strip. The news should be read first,

leaving these other features as dessert.

The news is the solid food. We need

to cultivate news taste and discrimi-  
nation in the public.

The public should be taught to  
think of the news as a part of history,  
of current events that are making

history. The new-papers can influence

public opinion and through that influ-  
ence, even the economic fates of the

nation can be moulded. They can be

the organs of an enlightened patri-  
otism and make for more idealism and

community betterment.

"Less emphasis should be put on

the sporting page. An interest in

sports is healthful and normal, but

we over stress it these days. Profes-  
sional sports are not a good stimu-  
lant for the mind."

Prices seem to be among the num-  
erous things made of rubber. When

they hit the bottom they bounce.

You ought to see the autos down  
town, especially before you try to

cross the street.

If your home life is unpleasant it  
may be because your wife married

such a grouch.

Opera singers lead a hard life. Im-  
agine trying to stay fat enough to be

an opera singer in August.

A modern girl is one who thinks

sitting down without crossing her

knees is a waste of silk stockings.

They say snakes will not bite in

water, and a disgusted fisherman tells

us: fish won't either.

Weather has a lot of influence on

our lives. August, for instance, brings

discomfort, making a man even too

lazy to loaf.

LIFE REGISTRATION  
ECONOMY TO CITY

Covington Will Save \$2,000—County  
Now Pays for Permanent Regis-  
tration.

By Associated Press.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 31.—The  
city of Covington will be saved about  
\$2,000 by the enactment by the Ken-  
tucky legislature of a law providing  
for permanent registration of voters  
in September, officials generally  
agreed today.

Heretofore city officials have sel-  
ected an additional registration day  
which brought out a necessary out-  
lay of \$2,000 to defray expenses in-  
cident to the registering act, these  
city officers said.

Under the new law the country pays  
for the registration, they said. Two  
days have been set aside by the new  
law during which time every man and  
woman of legal voting age is expect-  
ed to register his or her name.

This record will stand as a perman-  
ent one and dispense with the neces-  
sity of holding yearly registrations,

## HUNT'S DAILY LETTER

RADIO PROGRAM  
TO BE BROADCAST  
IN U. S. TOMORROWPROGRAM FOR AUGUST 1  
(Courtesy of Radio Digest)

By Associated Press.

WGR—Buffalo (319) 4:30-5:30 mu-  
sic; 5:30 news; 7-9 concert; 9:30  
dance.

WMAQ—Chicago News (447.5) 5  
organ; 5:30 orchestra; 7 nature talk;

7:15 Wide-Awake club; 8:30 Book-  
follow's night.

WGN—Chicago Tribune (370) 5:30

music; 7:30 mu-ic; 9:30 orchestra.

KYW—Chicago (536) 6 concert;

6:30 music; 7:20 speeches, American

Farm Bureau; 8:11-30 revue.

WQJ—Chicago (448) 6 talk, music;

9-1 orchestra, artists.

WLS—Chicago (345) 5:30 orches-  
tra; 6:30 mu-ic; 7-9 band; 8

farm program; 9 Pennsylvania Rail-

road.

WFIA—Dallas News (476) 8:30

recital; 9 talk.

WOC—Davenport (184) 8 band; 9

talk.

WWJ—Detroit News (517) 7:30

band; 8:30 News orchestra.

WHO—Des Moines (526) 7:30-9

musical.

WTAS—Elgin (286) 7:30-12:30

songs, orchestra.

WOS—Jefferson City (440) 9

talk; 8:20 mu-ic.

WDAR—Kansas City Star (411)

3:30-4:30 tra; 6:30 School of the Air;

8 orchestra, minstrels; 11:45 Night-  
hawks.

KFI—Los Angeles (469) 8:15 or-  
gan; 10 vocal; 11 instrumental; 12

dance.

WHAS—Louisville Journal (400)

7:30-9 concert.

WMC—Memphis Commercial Ap-  
peal (500) 8:30 program; 11 frolic.

WEAF—New York (492) 9 a. m. in

educational; 2:30 p. m. solos, children,

music, orchestra.

WJY—New York (105) 5:30-7:30

orchestra, talk.

WJO—New York (455) 11 a. m.

9:30 p. m. music, talks, organ, mar-  
kets, N. Y. Philharmonic orchestra,

orchestra.

WOO—Philadelphia (509) 5:30 or-  
chestra; 6:30 concert; 8 dance.

WDAF—Philadelphia (326) 7 quartet

WCAE—Pittsburgh (462) 1:30 con-  
cert; 7:30 dance.

RGW—Portland (492) 10:15 studio

# INCREASED TRADING POPULATION

How Rush City Increased Its Local Trade Attraction.

## MARKET DAY WINER

"Something Doing All Day," Is Slogan of the City—Trade Day Held Every Month.

"Do you get tickets if you pay your bill? I've been owing you some money. I guess it's about \$13 now, isn't it?" said a big, husky looking farmer as he strode into the Rush City store.

"Hello, Dave, you started early didn't you? It must be 37 miles to your place," answered the storekeeper as he hurriedly pulled out a worn book and found the proper page. "I'll give you tickets on everything since August 2—that was when this contest started you know. You owed us \$11.29 then, so you will only get 29 tickets."

"Might as well pay it off. Give me a pencil to sign the tickets with," and the man pulled out of his wallet the \$13.87 and received his receipt and 29 numbered and perforated pasture-board tickets. He and his wife hurriedly began scrapping on one-half of each ticket their name and address. With this done the tickets were stuffed into an already crowded box and Dave said as he left the store, "So long Tom, I'll be back after the auction to get some more tickets."

On October 1, 1922, conversations of this kind were quite usual in Rush City. Every storekeeper was busy making sales and collecting money owed him for several months. Market Day brought into this village of only about 1,000 people over \$8,000 from the surrounding country.

This market day was a part of a community welfare program that has during the last summer, made Rush City known as a trading center far beyond the usual trading radius of a small town. Every one in Chisago-co. and most of the people living in the four counties nearest Chisago know of the stores in Rush City, and many visited them. The town, as a result of its activities, has the trade of places with a population seven times as great, and the sales volume of the Rush City stores is increasing every month. The most important activities which have brought about this happy result have been the market days planned by a community welfare association.

During the summer of 1922 the first Wednesday of each month was Market Day in Rush City. Before each Market Day the farmers in the surrounding country and the people in the nearby towns were mailed big circulars. For the October Market Day this was headed "Come to Rush City, Wednesday, October 4. Something Doing All Day. Lots of Real Bargains." Below this the rules for the giving away of presents and other Market Day activities were explained. But the greater part of the space of these big sheets—about two by three feet—was filled with 32 advertisements of Rush City dealers. In uniform-sized and shaped spaces the dealers told of the three or, in a few cases, the four best bargains they would offer on Market Day. The experience of the committee which prepared these circulars has been that much better results are obtained if the number of bargains advertised is limited in this way. Every business in the community was represented in these advertisements—the grocery, garage, electric light company, pool hall, bank, and so on. The wording of some of the advertisements might not seem the best possible to advertising men—but the copy is written with a real knowledge of the farmer's needs—and it brings results. It is interesting to notice the bargains advertised. Usually one high-priced article is listed with two or three of low price. The advertisement of the Rush City Mercantile Company, for example, tells of "A full line of children's, misses', and ladies' winter coats, \$5 to \$25; kitchen mats in small sizes, 39 and 50 cents; 50-pound sack of flour, \$1.50."

The thing that makes people really look for these circulars is the notice or prizes that are to be given away on Market Day. For weeks before, tickets have been saved for it. One of these tickets is given away by the merchants with each dollar's worth of purchases. The tickets are perforated in the middle and each half bears the same number. One half the customer, after writing on it his name and address—drops into the slot of a sealed box which is in the merchants store. The other half the customer retains. These tickets are furnished the merchants in lots of 100 by their association and are charged to them. Each merchant can get as many as he needs but he can only use them by giving one away with each dollar purchase. A few members of the association have no possible way of using them; there is, for instance, no way in which a bank can give tickets away. But almost

every merchant member found some way to use them. The barber shop, where purchases are usually less than a dollar, kept track of the amounts spent there by each regular customer, and tickets were given for each dollar's worth of purchases.

If a large purchase, as of a \$700 tractor, was made, a ticket was given the purchaser for each dollar actually paid. And, where such a purchase was made and paid for, the customer sat down and filled in his name on every one of the tickets and stuffed them into the box! Similarly, tickets were given for bills paid, if both the purchase and the payment happened while the tickets were being issued.

The rest of the "trade extension stunts," as the Rush City merchants call them, was held in May and June. Tickets were given out first on the May Market Day, and then on every day to and including the June Market Day. The next time tickets were issued for two months from Market Day in August to Market Day in October. The general plan for the drawing of the winning ticket was about the same in each case. In June there was the biggest crowd in town—about 10,000 people came. The idea was new then. In October the prizes were larger—that seemed desirable to keep up interest during the longer run of the contest. On Market Day—October 4—no tickets were given away after 3 p.m. The boxes were then gathered and carried up to a large field near the center of the town. Here all the visitors, and most of the inhabitants of the town were gathered around the platform. At 4 p.m.—as previously announced—the boxes were opened and all the tickets dumped into a barrel. The drawing was made by a blind man. The first prize was an automobile—not a high priced one, of course, but not one of the cheapest, either. The blind man drew nine tickets and the number and name on each were read to the crowd. Then he drew the tenth—and that was the one that won the automobile. And if you think that a town of 900 or 1,000 people has no life in it, you should have been at that drawing!

Of course there could be only one winner for the big prize and there were bound to be some people disappointed. In a drawing of a similar sort held in another part of the state much ill-feeling was stirred up because largest prize was won by a member of an automobile party who had been going through and had stopped in the town for a short time the day of the drawing.

To prevent this the merchants of Rush City announced at the beginning of the period during which tickets were issued that only people living within a defined area would be eligible for prizes. Fortunately the man who won the automobile was well liked and was known to deserve his good luck.

As a further preventative of disappointment and to create more interest, there were 30 other prizes given: a barrel of flour, \$10 in gold, \$5 in merchandise, a service suit, a gasoline filling can, a ham, a gallon of ice cream, two boxes of candy, a china dinner set, an emerald roaster, a pair of shoes, 10 pounds of coffee, \$5 allowance on a new battery, and others. The drawing for these prizes took place immediately after the drawing for the automobile. There was one difference between the big prize and the smaller prizes. Anyone who had a ticket in the barrel could win the automobile. But to win any of the smaller prizes the person whose name was on the winning ticket had to be at the drawing to claim the prize. This provision helped to assure the merchants that there would be a crowd in town that day.

The drawing was by no means the only event of Market Day, and on the Market Days when no drawing was held the other events were very necessary. On October 4 there was in the morning at 10:30 a big community auction. The articles sold were brought from all over the county. There were all sorts of things—furniture, horses, blankets, wagons, hens, talking machines, farm implements, and many others. Goods sold for less than \$10 were paid for in cash. On purchases over that amount time was given until March 1 on bankable paper bearing 8 per cent interest.

From 1 to 5 p.m. at the moving picture theater was given an official A. E. F. picture, "Flashes of Action"—the proceeds going to the Rush City post of the American Legion. Then, too, many of the townpeople held family reunions with their farmer relatives on this day. The few streets of Rush City were lined solidly with the automobiles of farmers.

### Why the Merchants of Rush City Want Market Days

It is easy to see that the immediate results of the Market Days have well repaid the merchant members of the Rush City Community Welfare Association. Sales on these days were many times the average daily sales for the year. As a plan for collecting old bills the Market Days brought remarkable results. When bills were paid, tickets were given only for purchases made during the period of the trade campaign, but when bills for that period were paid, any older charges were paid also. One hardware and implement merchant whose 1921 yearly volume was about \$120,000, made sales of \$22,500 and did bill collections of \$8,000 during the August-October trade

every merchant member found some way to use them. The barber shop, where purchases are usually less than a dollar, kept track of the amounts spent there by each regular customer, and tickets were given for each dollar's worth of purchases.

If a large purchase, as of a \$700 tractor, was made, a ticket was given the purchaser for each dollar actually paid. And, where such a purchase was made and paid for, the customer sat down and filled in his name on every one of the tickets and stuffed them into the box! Similarly, tickets were given for bills paid, if both the purchase and the payment happened while the tickets were being issued.

The rest of the "trade extension stunts," as the Rush City merchants call them, was held in May and June. Tickets were given out first on the May Market Day, and then on every day to and including the June Market Day. The next time tickets were issued for two months from Market Day in August to Market Day in October. The general plan for the drawing of the winning ticket was about the same in each case. In June there was the biggest crowd in town—about 10,000 people came. The idea was new then. In October the prizes were larger—that seemed desirable to keep up interest during the longer run of the contest. On Market Day—October 4—no tickets were given away after 3 p.m. The boxes were then gathered and carried up to a large field near the center of the town. Here all the visitors, and most of the inhabitants of the town were gathered around the platform. At 4 p.m.—as previously announced—the boxes were opened and all the tickets dumped into a barrel. The drawing was made by a blind man. The first prize was an automobile—not a high priced one, of course, but not one of the cheapest, either. The blind man drew nine tickets and the number and name on each were read to the crowd. Then he drew the tenth—and that was the one that won the automobile. And if you think that a town of 900 or 1,000 people has no life in it, you should have been at that drawing!

Of course there could be only one winner for the big prize and there were bound to be some people disappointed. In a drawing of a similar sort held in another part of the state much ill-feeling was stirred up because largest prize was won by a member of an automobile party who had been going through and had stopped in the town for a short time the day of the drawing.

To prevent this the merchants of Rush City announced at the beginning of the period during which tickets were issued that only people living within a defined area would be eligible for prizes. Fortunately the man who won the automobile was well liked and was known to deserve his good luck.

As a further preventative of disappointment and to create more interest, there were 30 other prizes given: a barrel of flour, \$10 in gold, \$5 in merchandise, a service suit, a gasoline filling can, a ham, a gallon of ice cream, two boxes of candy, a china dinner set, an emerald roaster, a pair of shoes, 10 pounds of coffee, \$5 allowance on a new battery, and others. The drawing for these prizes took place immediately after the drawing for the automobile. There was one difference between the big prize and the smaller prizes. Anyone who had a ticket in the barrel could win the automobile. But to win any of the smaller prizes the person whose name was on the winning ticket had to be at the drawing to claim the prize. This provision helped to assure the merchants that there would be a crowd in town that day.

The drawing was by no means the only event of Market Day, and on the Market Days when no drawing was held the other events were very necessary. On October 4 there was in the morning at 10:30 a big community auction. The articles sold were brought from all over the county. There were all sorts of things—furniture, horses, blankets, wagons, hens, talking machines, farm implements, and many others. Goods sold for less than \$10 were paid for in cash. On purchases over that amount time was given until March 1 on bankable paper bearing 8 per cent interest.

From 1 to 5 p.m. at the moving picture theater was given an official A. E. F. picture, "Flashes of Action"—the proceeds going to the Rush City post of the American Legion. Then, too, many of the townpeople held family reunions with their farmer relatives on this day. The few streets of Rush City were lined solidly with the automobiles of farmers.

### Why the Merchants of Rush City Want Market Days

It is easy to see that the immediate results of the Market Days have well repaid the merchant members of the Rush City Community Welfare Association. Sales on these days were many times the average daily sales for the year. As a plan for collecting old bills the Market Days brought remarkable results. When bills were paid, tickets were given only for purchases made during the period of the trade campaign, but when bills for that period were paid, any older charges were paid also. One hardware and implement merchant whose 1921 yearly volume was about \$120,000, made sales of \$22,500 and did bill collections of \$8,000 during the August-October trade

## Two Heart-Broken Fathers



Side by side sit these two heart-broken fathers—Jacob Franks (left) and Nathan F. Leopold Sr.—in Chief Justice John H. Caverly's court in Chicago, as the defense fights to save Nathan Leopold Jr. and Richard Loeb, confessed slayers of Franks' son, Robert, from the gallows. The strain they have undergone is plainly evident on the faces of both. The man in between them is a newspaper reporter, in constant telephonic communication with his office.

### EWING NOTES

Mrs. Jessie B. Smith and Miss Patty Fugate spent the week-end in Corbin.

Mrs. Dan V. Richmond and little son, Dan Purkey, are visiting relatives at Gibson Station.

The Union Revival services, which began July 20 at the L. C. L. auditorium, continue with increasing interest. The Rev. R. C. Huston, evangelist of Knoxville, and Ernest Crawford, singer of Clinton, have charge of the services, and are assisted by the local preachers of the different denominations.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Edols, at Hagan.

Mrs. H. T. Ritchie has returned home after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Albert, at Jonesville.

C. C. Blankenship was a business visitor from Appalachia last week. Miss Mary Neil Thompson has returned home from an extended visit with relatives in Pineview.

R. T. Kincaid has returned from Blacksburg, where he has been taking a summer course at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hoskins and daughter, Misses Willa Maye and Georgia, shopped in Middlesboro Tuesday.

J. B. McLin, of Irvine, Ky., is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. S. B. Richmond. Mrs. L. F. Yearly is spending a few days with relatives here.

Miss Thelma Rawlett has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. N. Ayers, at Caylor, for several days.

W. R. Sulfridge is installing a 12,000 gallon oil tank in connection with his garage. The tank is already on the ground, and the building under construction.

Miss Celia Warren Shirley spent Wednesday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Parks of Big Stone Gap, and Mrs. W. W. Bales of Rose Hill, visited their mother, Mrs. C. J. Richmond, this week. Mrs. Richmond, who has been very ill, is improving.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Robertson, of Gibson Station, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fugate this week. Elbert Yearly has purchased a lot at the Ewing Hardware Company building, and is building a barber shop there.

A large number of Ewing people witnessed the K. K. demonstration in Middlesboro Saturday.

### Boy Scouts Camp

E. R. Brown conducted a camping trip of the Boy Scouts of the First Methodist church troupe to Fern Lake Tuesday night. The boys left here at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, camped at the lake and returned to town Wednesday morning.

extension campaign. Any plan that will build up collections in farming communities as this one has is well worth while, these merchants believe.

The cost of the prizes and other smaller expenses such as the hiring of the band, and printing of the tickets was divided by the total number of tickets actually used after the unused tickets returned by merchants had been deducted. Then each merchant paid that amount per ticket for the tickets he used. The amount was surprisingly small: in June it was 8¢ of 1 cent, and in October only 7¢ of 1 cent.

But the returns that mean most to Rush City business were not these immediate gains. Merchants there are proud of the results of their "trade extension stunts" because they feel that they have added to the trading territory of their village some 20 per cent or new area during the summer. People came in to Market Days who would not otherwise have come to town during that period. Because of the advertising and because the people coming to town had an opportunity to see the things on sale, there were many purchases made that would not otherwise have been made at all. Then, too, many sales were made by the Rush City merchants that might otherwise have gone to concern in distant larger cities.—System.

The special stopped at all towns along the route.

### Soviet Executes Its Enemies

KHARKOV, Russian, July 31.—Twelve Russians, including one woman, have been ordered shot by the district court, sitting in extraordinary session for plotting against the Soviet State on behalf of Poland. Six others were condemned to long terms in jail while 47 persons charged with complicity in the plot were acquitted.

### PUBLIC SALE

Agreement to agreeable of the parties entered into April 21st, 1924 by an between Mary Hannah Burton, individually and as Administratrix of the estate of Will Burton, deceased, Lizzie Burns and her husband, Joe Burns, Gussie Scott and Eugenia Burton, being all of the heirs of Will Burton, deceased, the undersigned, JOHN HOWARD, attorney for Mary Hannah Burton, individually and as administratrix of the estate of Will Burton, deceased and R. L. MADDOX, representing all the other heirs of the said Will Burton, deceased, Lizzie Burns and husband, Joe Burns, Gussie Scott and Eugenia Burton, will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder on August 2nd, 1924, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises on Salisbury Avenue in Middlesboro, Bell County, Kentucky, the following described property, towit:

Lot nine (9), Block six hundred and fifteen (615) North east Section Middlesboro, Kentucky, which lot was conveyed to Will Burton and wife by deed from F. B. Wilkins and wife Rachel Wilkins, dated August 17th, 1916 and recorded in the office of the County Court Clerk of Bell County, aforesaid in Deed Book 71, page 215.

Lot number twenty-seven (27), Block five-hundred and fifteen (515) Section Northeast Middlesboro, Kentucky, which lot was conveyed to W. M. Burton and wife, Mary H. Burton by Wm. Worthington and wife, Annie Worthington by deed dated Nov. 30th, 1921 and recorded in the aforesaid County Court Clerk's office at Deed Book 87, page 76.

Also lots ten (10) and eleven (11), Block six hundred and fifteen (615) Section Northeast Middlesboro, Kentucky, which were conveyed to W. M. Burton and wife, Mary H. Burton by George Vanbever single, by deed dated Aug. 18th, 1916 and recorded in the aforesaid County Court Clerk's office at Deed Book 87, page 76.

Also lot twelve (12), Block six hundred and fifteen (615), Section Northeast Middlesboro, Kentucky, which was conveyed to Will Burton and wife, Mary H. Burton by W. R. Oaks and wife, by deed dated May 1st, 1918 and recorded in the aforesaid County Court Clerk's office in Deed Book 87, page 77.

The said property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser will be required to give bond for the purchase price, with surety approved

by the attorneys representing the parties hereto, with lien retained on the property to secure the bond; said bond bearing six percent interest from date of sale until payment. The widow, Mary Hannah Burton owns a one-half undivided interest in the said real estate but the same will be sold, each piece as a whole and all the heirs will sign the deed to the purchaser when the bond is paid. This sale is made to settle the estate of Will Burton, deceased.

JOHN HOWARD, Attorney for Mary Hannah Burton, individually and as administratrix of the said estate.

R. L. MADDOX, Attorney for other Heirs of Will Burton, deceased. July 16-21-21

**FREE!**

**F R E E !**

Don't let this chance slip by you. It is your last one. The children are delighted with these Scooter

ters—

We Give Them FREE With Every Purchase made with us of two dollars or more.

## TINSLEY & WILLIAMS

Dry Goods, Shoes, and Notions


**SOCIETY**

Items of news and society in your neighborhood will interest other readers. Why not 'phone them in? Call 63.

**THE PARSON PROTESTS**

The parson from his window in the pulpit  
One autumn day looked down the southward road  
Watching an ex-team's gradual advance  
And staggered by the bigness of the load.

The cattle put their shoulders to the yoke;  
And when the cargo finally drew near  
He saw it was the fuel that his folk  
Would vote him for his woodpile year by year.

He went below and found the load piled high

With twisted hough-ends that the light shone through;

He scanned it from the front with questing eye,

Then stepped abait and took another view.

These odds and ends were but vain show, he thought—

They held small virtue though they looked so great;

Such crooked stuff was never sold nor bought,

Yet had its uses just as did the straight.

"Well, John," he said, "our local wood lots grow

As goodly trees as any woodlot could

Why must I always get, I'd like to know,

Salary wood, John—always salary wood?"

**Entertain At Lake**

Misses Ruth and Lelia Buchanan entertained with a menu supper and party at Fern Lake last night, in honor of their guest, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jenkins, of Louisville. There were about twenty present.

**Presbyterians to Have Picnic**

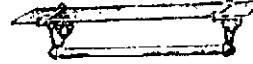
The First Presbyterian church will have its annual Sunday school picnic below Fern Lake tomorrow. Those attending are requested to be at the church at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow from which point they will proceed to the lake.

R. L. Maddox and H. H. Overton will have charge of the refreshments; Joe Campbell, the transportation; Warren P. Rudy, amusements. Mrs. John Barr will have charge of the barbecue dinner. Singing and games will provide diversions of the day. All members of the Sunday school, church and the church societies are urged to attend.

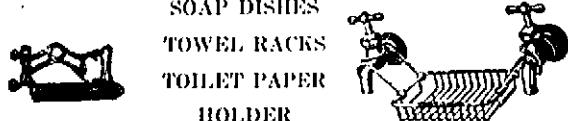
**Find Tombs of Warriors**

By Associated Press.

HALLE, Germany, July 24.—Tombs of warriors that are believed to have fallen in battle about 500 A. D. have been discovered in connection with excavation work undertaken at Besten, near Halle. The warriors were buried with their weapons. Both the skeletons and the arms are well preserved, and are to be brought to the provincial museum of Halle.

**BATH ROOM WARE**
**GUARANTEED**


A Shelf Over Your Lavatory Adds Much to the Appearance of Your Bath Room



We have complete line of BATH ROOM FIXTURES, fully guaranteed. Come in, look them over.

**MIDDLESBORO HARDWARE CO.**

Bath Room Enamels

Phone 16

**THAT GOOD IRON**

**A NEW SHIPMENT RECEIVED TODAY YOUR LAST CHANCE**

TO GET ON EASY TERMS THESE YOUR OLD IRON AS FIRST PAYMENT OF 75 CENTS THEN \$1.00 PER MONTH CALL TODAY THIS OFFER ENDS SATURDAY

**The Electric Shop**

KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO., (Incorporated)

"Buy Electric Goods From An Electric Shop"

**LOCALS**

Miss Margaret Southern left Monday morning for Washington, D. C., where she will make her home with her mother, B. A. Southern.

J. S. Whiteaker, of Cumberland Gap was taken to Knoxville Saturday evening where he underwent an operation.

Mr. Leslie Snapp of Darby, Va., was shopping in town Saturday.

Mr. H. C. Chappell has been called to Frankfort by the sudden death of his mother-in-law, Lieut. Jack Waller Tuesday. Lieut. Waller is survived by one son, Jack, Jr.

Friends of Richard Laney will be glad to know that he is progressing well in the Louisville hospital after a recent operation.

Howard Mayes of Gains, Tenn., was in town on business today.

Guaranteed Quality and Quantity, Little Log Mountain Coal. Phone Little Log Mountain Coal Co. for quick delivery at your home or business place.

8-12 Prof. C. P. Gossett, who conducted the musical exercises at the First Methodist Church during the evangelistic campaign, passed through Middlesboro Tuesday and made brief visits with friends here.

G. H. Richards of Oleika was in Middlesboro on business today.

Miss Golden Flannery of Dryden, Va., was a visitor here today.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lyons and little son, Joe, Jr., accompanied by Miss Edna Lyons on their way from Pennsylvania, returned home yesterday after a visit to Robert Lyons and family.

Miss May Baker of Cumberland Gap was a Middleboro visitor today.

Mrs. H. R. Chandler went to Barberville this afternoon where she will stay several days.

T. J. McGee of New York City, is here today in the interest of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

U. G. Goodman who has been ill during the past week, is greatly improved.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs. Phillips were said to be plausible but hardly profound, and both Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Jewson have been less prominent than their supporters expected.

Lady Astor, next on the list, is credited with much earnestness but not always having her feelings under control, while her American vivacity is often mistaken for lack of dignity. Lady Tertington and Mrs.